

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- **Condolences on President Tito's Death**
- **Communique of the State Statistical Bureau**



Whence the Labour Enthusiasm?

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

China Mourns Comrade Tito

China mourns the death of Comrade Tito, a great Marxist and an esteemed friend of the Chinese people. Comrade Hua Guofeng heads a delegation for Belgrade (p. 3). Messages of condolences from Party and state leaders (p. 10).

State of the National Economy

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Moral and Material Incentives

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Pakistan President in Beijing

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COVER: The Youth League committee of the Xingshan Coal Mine under the Hegang Mining Administration in Heilongjiang Province has organized 50 spare-time shock brigades consisting of more than 1,800 young people to produce more coal for the country. Picture shows some of the coalminers on their way home after taking part in voluntary labour.

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FOREIGN RELATIONS

Condolences on the Death Of Comrade Tito

The Chinese people and the whole Communist Party of China were filled with grief on learning the news of the death of President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. Comrades Hua Guofeng and Ye Jianying sent a joint message of condolences to Yugoslav leaders on May 5. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also sent a message of condolences. (For full texts of the messages see pp 10-11.) Chinese Party and state leaders Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang and others went to the Yugoslav Embassy in Beijing to extend their condolences. Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping wrote in the book of condolences.

Hua Guofeng wrote: "Eternal glory to Comrade Tito, a great Marxist, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, a well-known hero in the anti-fascist

war, one of the founders of the non-alignment movement, the respected and beloved leader of the Yugoslav people and an esteemed friend of the Chinese people."

Deng Xiaoping wrote: "He was a great man, whose memory the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will cherish for ever."

The Chinese newspapers, radio and television stations gave wide coverage to the news. On May 6, *Renmin Ribao* published on its front page a photo of Comrade Tito and the messages of condolences from the Chinese leaders. The paper also published the obituary notice issued by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On the same day, it published an editorial and an article entitled "The Life of Comrade

Tito, an Iron Man." (Comrade Mao Zedong praised Comrade Tito as a man who was as firm as iron.)

To mourn the death of President Tito, the Chinese national flag on May 5 flew at half-mast on Tian An Men Square, at Xinhuaamen where the State Council of the People's Republic of China is situated, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Municipal People's Governments of Beijing and Shanghai. The next day, thousands of Beijing citizens went to the Yugoslav Embassy to extend their condolences.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation. On May 6, Comrade Hua Guofeng led a delegation of the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Government and flew to Yugoslavia by special plane to attend the funeral activities for Comrade Tito. Members of the delegation included Vice-Premier and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Ji Pengfei and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Haifeng.

Chinese Party and state leaders Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang (right) and Zhao Ziyang (left) extend their condolences on the death of President Tito at the Yugoslav Embassy in Beijing.



Pakistan President in Beijing

China and Pakistan are close and friendly neighbours. Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq's visit to China (May 2-6) has further promoted the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

In Beijing, Premier Hua Guofeng gave a banquet in honour of the President. The two leaders discussed bilateral relations, the situation in Asia and other important international issues of mutual concern. In their talks, they agreed that the two sides would continue to maintain close contact and further strengthen their friendship and co-operation.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and President Zia-ul-Haq held talks. In his analysis of the Soviet Union's global strategy aimed at dominating the world, Vice-Premier Deng pointed out that the focus of the Soviet global strategy was still in Europe and that its policy of southward thrust directly served this strategy. The Vice-Premier said that, failing to view the Afghan and Kampuchean questions from the angle of global strategy, it would be impossible to come to a correct conclusion, adopt a correct attitude and position, and formulate a correct policy.

Vice-Premier Deng stressed that the Soviet Union would not call a halt to its southward thrust after it had succeeded in Afghanistan. Therefore, the countries of the world need to adopt a policy of giving tit for tat in dealing with the Soviet Union. "Our objective is to win peace, but peace can only be won through struggle," he added.

He also expressed China's

support for Pakistan's position on the Afghan question.

During the talks, President Zia-ul-Haq gave an account of recent developments in South Asia following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the threat and difficulties Pakistan faced as a result of the invasion.

The President reiterated Pakistan's demand for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. He declared that Pakistan would not recognize the Karmal regime in Kabul before the Soviet troops were withdrawn.

At a welcoming banquet in Beijing, the Pakistan President censured Viet Nam for its continued military occupation of Kampuchea in defiance of the U.N. General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of all its military forces.

Sino-Japanese Cultural Exchange

The lacquer statue of the celebrated Tang Dynasty Buddhist monk Jian Zhen, who arrived in Japan more than 1,200 years ago, made a homecoming tour with the support and aid of the Japanese Government and cultural and Buddhist circles. The statue of Jian Zhen was first displayed in Yangzhou, his birthplace, and later in Beijing. This is indeed a grand occasion in the history of Sino-Japanese cultural exchanges and friendship.

Jian Zhen was a famous monk of the Ritsugaku sect and the chief monk of the Daming Temple in Yangzhou. At the request of his two Japanese disciples, Yoei and Fusho, he had made six attempts to cross the

sea to Japan to spread the sutras. He failed five times, and it was on his sixth attempt that he finally succeeded in reaching Japan. All in all, it took him more than 11 years to accomplish his task which cost him his eyesight.

Besides spreading Buddhism, he introduced Chinese literature, medicine, sculpture, painting and architecture to Japan, thereby making great contributions to the development of Buddhism and culture in that country. Out of respect for him, the Japanese people have kept intact his statue and other ancient arts in the Toshodai Temple in Nara for more than 1,200 years. The Japanese Government has since honoured this statue as a national treasure.

The statue of Jian Zhen was displayed in the Daming Temple in Yangzhou from April 19 to 25. In Beijing, it is on display first in the Museum of Chinese History and then in the Fayuan Temple from May 4 to 28.

An opening ceremony was held in the Museum of Chinese History on May 4. More than 3,000 people attended the ceremony and viewed the statue.

Premier Hua Guofeng will pay a visit to Japan this month. The homecoming tour of the statue of Jian Zhen has added to the atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. The exhibition of Jian Zhen's statue, as Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Deng Yingchao said at the opening ceremony on May 4, will help promote mutual understanding and evoke the memory of the long-standing history of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and encourage them to make continued efforts to strengthen their friendly ties.

Soviet Troops Condemned For Killing and Wounding Chinese Citizens

More than 5,000 military personnel and civilians of various nationalities in north-west China's border city of Tacheng in Xinjiang held a meeting on April 30, denouncing the Soviet troops for killing a Chinese cadre and wounding a veterinarian.

Lying in ambush on the Sino-Soviet border in the Tersadi area of Tacheng County in Xinjiang on July 16, 1979, Soviet frontier soldiers fired at Li Baoqin, a cadre of the Five-Star Stock Farm in the county, and Burumbutug, a veterinarian of Kirgiz nationality from the same stock farm, who were carrying out the normal activity of inspecting the pastures. Li Baoqin was killed on the spot and Burumbutug was wounded. The Soviet soldiers then intruded into Chinese territory and carried off Li Baoqin's body and the wounded veterinarian.

Burumbutug was unreasonably detained for nearly seven months. After repeated protests and negotiations by the Chinese Government, the Soviet authorities were compelled to release him on February 14 of this year.

As a result of injury and a long period of detention and maltreatment, Burumbutug was in very poor health. At the meeting, he denounced the Soviet troops for ill-treating him and for trying to force him to betray his motherland and to give them information on the

militia, topography and streets in Tacheng and the grazing routes on the stock farm. All this, he said, revealed the vicious features of Soviet social-imperialism.

Speaking at the meeting Turdibik, Deputy Secretary of the Tacheng County Party Committee and Chairman of the County Revolutionary Committee, demanded that the Soviet Government punish the culprits, compensate for all the losses of the victims and guarantee that similar provocations would not occur in the future.

News in Brief

- Premier Hua Guofeng on April 28 sent a message of greetings to the first O.A.U. Economic Summit Conference held in Lagos. The message said: "The meeting of heads of state or government of African countries to discuss exclusively the question of economic development of Africa fully demonstrates the common desire and resolve of African countries and people to develop their national economies, strengthen economic co-operation and further consolidate their political independence."

- Premier Hua Guofeng met Yasuhiro Nakasone, former Secretary-General of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, on April 30. They exchanged views on international issues and agreed that the current international situation was turbulent and beset with crises and that the people throughout the world should heighten their vigilance. Nakasone said that both Japan and China had a great responsibility in safe-

guarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world. He added that this made it necessary for Japan to further strengthen its defences, especially in Hokkaido.

Premier Hua said that in the present circumstances, China is in favour of Japan's efforts to strengthen its defences.

- When he met 72-year-old Mrs. Rebecca Stevens, wife of the President of Sierra Leone, on May 2, Premier Hua Guofeng expressed his warm welcome to her. He said that relations between China and Sierra Leone had developed satisfactorily, adding that the two countries shared the same historical fate and that both now need a peaceful environment to carry on economic construction. "We should help and learn from each other," he stressed.

- When Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met on May 2 with a visiting delegation of the Arab League led by Hamed Alwan, Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, he said that China earnestly hopes that the Arab countries would unite closely, for unity is an important force in safeguarding world peace and stability. The Chinese Vice-Premier expressed the hope that the Arab people will guard against superpower exploitation of differences among the Arab people.

POLITICAL

May Day Celebrated

The first International Labour Day (May 1) of the 1980s was celebrated with jubilation.

More than one million people flocked that fine day to the Beihai, Zhongshan and a dozen other major parks in the capital where various kinds of entertainments and recreational activities were held. These included performances of songs and dances, film shows, local operas, figure skating, basketball and football matches. There were also flower shows and calligraphy exhibitions as well as two exhibitions of paintings by British miners and by the peasants on the outskirts of Shanghai. Admission to all parks was free of charge during the two days off.

At the Working People's Palace of Culture, amateur performers in the capital held a get-together with artists from all over the country who had come to take part in the national worker's amateur *quyi* (ballad singing and story telling) festival.

During the holiday many people went picnicking at the Xiangshan Hill, Biyun Monastery and other scenic spots on the outskirts of the capital.

Representatives of many of China's minority nationalities from 15 provinces and autonomous regions celebrated the occasion in the Summer Palace with the people in Beijing.

On the eve of May Day, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Beijing Municipal People's Government organized a get-together attended by more than 10,000 people in the Great Hall of the People. Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping and other Party and state leaders spent a happy evening together with outstanding workers and people from all walks of life in the capital, members of visiting delegations of China's minority nationalities and

fighters of the People's Liberation Army.

During the holiday, many kept at their posts, continuing to make their contributions to the four modernizations.

Hu Qiaomu on "Opening The Door"

"When friends come, we treat them to good wine; but for wolves, we greet them with guns."

These lines from a song in a Chinese film were used by Hu Qiaomu to express his view on "opening the door."

One of the newly elected members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Qiaomu made a speech at a recent meeting in Beijing marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Left-Wing Writers' League.

People sometimes say, he observed, that the door of our country, society and culture is now open. In a sense, it may be put that way if a comparison is made between the situation now and how things were in the ten years when Lin Biao and the gang of four held sway, for at that time, the door of our country, society and culture was closed. So we must keep this in mind when we use the term "opening the door."

Except in those ten years, Hu Qiaomu said, the door is always open to our own people and friendly and well-intentioned people from all parts of the world. In addition, since the number of people who cherish friendship and good intentions towards us is increas-

ing, it seems that our door is now wide open, with greater freedom of coming in and going out than before.

But, he said, this does not in the least mean that we make no distinction whatsoever. "At no time," he stressed, "will we open the door to those who are hostile to us and use underhand means to harm us."

Hu Qiaomu pointed out that a small number of people think that when we open the door, we do not distinguish between wolves and friends. These people, he said, have made a gross mistake.

Implementing the Law Of Criminal Procedure

The Law of Criminal Procedure came into force beginning last January 1. This is one of the seven new laws enacted at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress last July.

At the recent 14th session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, responsible members of departments concerned gave reports explaining the implementation of the law by stages.

Jiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court, said that since the beginning of this year, people's courts at various levels have earnestly implemented the Law of Criminal Procedure in trying cases of criminal offence. With the exception of cases where state secrets or individual privacy were involved or in which the offenders were minors, a fairly large number of criminal cases were tried publicly in the first quarter of this year, with notices on the time and place of trial posted in advance.

The trials were carried out in accordance with the stipulations in the Law of Criminal Procedure. The courts concentrated efforts on trying the cases so that for the most part the trials were completed within the time specified by law. Implementation of the Law of Criminal Procedure has received the warm support of the people. Plans have been worked out by the people's courts at various levels in the light of local conditions to put into force the conducting of open trials in 1980.

Jiang Hua said: Promulgation of the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure has drawn worldwide attention. We must do our best to put into practice the Law of Criminal Procedure this year.

Huang Huoqing, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said that the Law of Criminal Procedure is, on the whole, satisfactorily carried out by the people's procuratorates at various levels. Over 95 per cent of those arrested were found guilty, and the speed of handling cases has been quickened.

He said: People's procuratorates at various levels have gradually taken up the work of examining cases and preferring charges. Beginning in the second half of 1979, procurators have been designated by the people's procuratorates to attend the sessions in support of the prosecution.

The Law of Criminal Procedure stipulates that the procuratorates may deal directly with some of the cases. People's procuratorates at various levels have actively carried out supervision over law and discipline and economic affairs and have directly handled many cases involving violations of discipline and criminal cases involving money. In this way, the procuratorates have played an active role in defending the state's economic construction and the dignity of the law.

The procuratorates which were suspended during the Cultural Revolution have gradually resumed their work in the past three years. Huang Huoqing said that the full implementation of the Law of Criminal Procedure called for the strengthening of the work

of the procuratorates and the training of procurators.

Zhao Cangbi, Minister of Public Security, said that public security organs at various levels have paid great attention to the full implementation of the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure; inquiry units at various levels are adequately staffed and great efforts have been made to clear up the cases which were not properly handled in the past.

He added that at present the number of personnel handling cases of the first instance should be increased so as to do a better job in investigation. He urged the leadership of public security departments at various levels to create conditions for the full implementation of the Law of Criminal Procedure at an early date.

ECONOMIC

National Economy Forges Ahead

A communique on the fulfilment of China's 1979 national economic plan was released by the State Statistical Bureau on April 30. (For full text see p. 12.)

According to the communique, the total industrial and agricultural output value last year was 617,500 million yuan, 8.5 per cent more than 1978; national income was 337,000 million yuan, a 7 per cent increase over 1978, calculated according to comparable prices in that year.

In an interview with Xinhua



Lawyers of the Beijing legal advisory department which has resumed work recently.

and *Renmin Ribao* correspondents, a responsible person of the State Statistical Bureau said that economic development in 1979 had the following characteristics: (a) there was a fairly big increase in farm production, (b) the rate of increase of light industry surpassed that of heavy industry, (c) urban and rural people's living standards were raised to a certain extent, (d) there was a drop in the rate of accumulation which used to be too high, (e) industrial labour productivity was raised and quality of products improved while the consumption of raw materials was reduced.

The responsible person said that these achievements mainly stemmed from the implementation of a series of policies adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (December 1978) and at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress (June 1979). These policies include: shifting the focus of the nation's work to economic construction, strengthening the Party's leadership over economic work, effectively carrying out the Party's economic policies, paying attention to economic laws, making initial reforms in the economic management system, developing science, technology and education, and expanding economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries.

Readjustment of the national economy has had a good beginning, he added. However, there are problems which have to be solved. For instance, agriculture is still a weak link in the national economy; output of light and textile industries cannot meet the growing needs of the people; the supply of fuel and power and the means of transport and communications are

still inadequate; in industrial production, consumption of fuel and raw materials is still high, and the cost of production has to be cut, while quality and profit have to be raised. In addition, capital construction projects are too numerous, and the livelihood of a section of peasants and urban workers is still difficult.

Modernization March

New Diving Technique. Successful experiments with saturation diving that requires long periods of submergence have been carried out. This kind of diving is used in deep sea exploration, rescue operations and engineering construction at the bottom of the sea.

Last December five Chinese divers spent 10 days and nights at a depth of 36.5 metres in the sea in a diving chamber saturated with a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen. On several occasions they were delivered in a diving bell to the floor of the sea at a depth of about 64 metres. They then emerged and dived at moderate speed. Each operation lasted about 136 minutes, 5.4 times the conventional diving duration records.

Conventional divers require a high concentration of compressed gas to offset the deep water pressure, and then come up to rest and decompress. Saturation diving, developed in the 60s, is designed to overcome these interruptions.

The main device used is a chamber saturated with a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen so that the pressure inside and outside the chamber is identical at any depth in the water. The chamber is either attached to a mother ship or supported by trestles on the sea bottom, with lodging, ferrying and medical facilities on board. This saves

time for there is no need for the divers to come up for breaks and decompression.

In another experiment last December, three Chinese divers entered a simulated diving chamber saturated with a mixture of helium and oxygen. During their seven days' and nights' stay as if underwater, the divers spent 48 hours at a water depth pressure equivalent to 120 metres.

Observation under different circumstances of the physical conditions of the divers by doctors and physiologists during the two experiments revealed nothing abnormal.

More Instruments and Meters. China produced over 400 new instruments and meters last year for the power, coal, petroleum, textile, chemical, metallurgical and light industries.

This growing new industry can now provide the country with complete sets of automation meters and devices for blast furnaces with a volume of 2,000 cubic metres, steel converters with a designed capacity of 120 tons, 300,000-kilowatt power generating units, oil refineries with an annual capacity of 2.5 million tons, and synthetic ammonia plants with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons. Complete sets of conventional experimental instruments and meters for scientific research organizations can also be produced.

About 50 large instruments and devices were tested and approved last year, some of which have been put into serial production.

Developed after the founding of New China, the industry now has over 500 plants throughout the country. Output last year totalled 15 million pieces in 5,000 varieties.

SOCIAL

Care for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes

Most of the blind and deaf-mutes in China, who number more than 4 million, no longer have to depend on relief for existence. Like healthy people, they are labourers earning their own living, taking part in the building of socialism. This major achievement was announced at the third national conference of representatives of the blind and deaf-mutes held recently in Beijing.

The Chinese Government shows great concern for the blind and deaf-mutes. Since the founding of New China, it has done much in giving them an education and providing them with jobs, medical care and relief.

Education. Before liberation, there were only 13 schools for blind children and 28 for deaf-mutes. Now there are 292 schools for the blind and deaf-mutes directly under the educational departments, in addition to the part-time work and part-time study schools and technical

and vocational schools specially set up for them in various parts of the country. In recent years, characters for the blind have been unified, braille publishing work has made progress and a sign language for the deaf-mutes worked out.

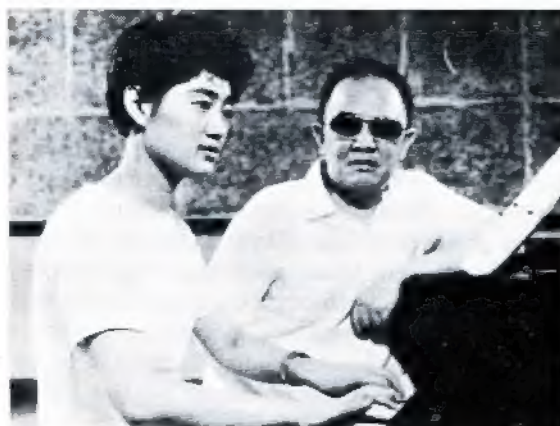
Employment. The state has set up special factories for them, over 870 being directly under the management of civil affairs departments. These factories turn out nearly 1,000 kinds of products, such as electronic components, electrical appliances, cotton, textile, light industrial and rubber goods and hardware. Apart from these factories and other organizations helping the blind and the deaf-mutes to support themselves, the government provides opportunities for the blind to become proficient in other work, such as massage and *quyi* (ballad singing and story telling), while the deaf-mutes are trained in the arts and crafts.

In the rural areas, the government has also taken active measures to help the blind and deaf-mutes to do whatever farm work that is within their power, or to work in the commune- or brigade-run enterprises.

Relief. Those who have difficulties in earning a living get subsidies and relief from the government. The old enjoy their remaining years in homes of respect for the aged and the disabled are well cared for.

Status. The political and social status of the blind and deaf-mutes has also been enhanced. Many have got married and are living a happy life. Some have become engineers, painters, professors and experts in various fields, some have been cited as advanced or model workers, and some have become deputies to the people's congresses or members of the committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The Chinese Association of the Blind and Deaf-Mutes, founded in 1960, was dissolved during the Cultural Revolution. The association and its branches in various localities have now been reactivated. The national conference held recently discussed how, in the new period of socialism, work can be improved further so that the blind and deaf-mutes can contribute to the four modernizations.



Left: Pupils in a school for deaf-mutes in Nanchang, Jiangxi Province. Right: Wang Shupe, a blind lecturer in the piano department of the Shanghai Conservatory, coaching a student.

Eternal Glory to Comrade Tito, a Great Marxist And an Outstanding Proletarian Revolutionary !

Message of Condolences From Comrades Hua Guofeng And Ye Jianying

Comrade Lazar Kolisevski,

President of the Presidency of the Socialist
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Comrade Stevan Doronjski,

Substitute President of the Presidency of
the Central Committee of the League of
Communists of Yugoslavia,

Comrade Dragoslav Markovic,

President of the Assembly of the Socialist
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Comrade Veselin Djuranovic,

President of the Federal Executive Council
of the Socialist Federal Republic of
Yugoslavia,

Belgrade

To our great sorrow, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, passed away. The Yugoslav peoples have lost their great leader, the international communist movement an indomitable and seasoned veteran, the cause of world peace and human progress a renowned activist, and the Chinese people a respected old comrade-in-arms. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the entire Chinese people, we express with immense grief our deepest condolences and sincere sympathy to you, to the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Assembly and the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Re-

public of Yugoslavia and all the peoples of Yugoslavia. In these days of your national mourning, the Chinese people share your grief and stand closely by you.

Comrade Tito was a great Marxist and outstanding proletarian revolutionary. He devoted his whole life to the Yugoslav peoples' noble cause of national liberation and the building of socialism and rendered it immortal service.

On the eve of World War II when the sky of Europe was overcast and the danger of a fascist war was imminent, Comrade Tito took on the heavy responsibility of leading the Yugoslav Communist Party. With outstanding abilities he shaped the Yugoslav Party into a staunch and united vanguard of the proletariat maintaining flesh-and-blood ties with the Yugoslav peoples. Comrade Tito, with an iron will, led the Yugoslav peoples in rising in arms and waging a most arduous struggle under extremely difficult conditions, and ultimately defeating the fascist aggressors and liberating the country. Thus he added an immortal chapter to the history of Yugoslavia and made a brilliant contribution to the victory of the worldwide war against fascism. He not only enjoyed the profound love of the Yugoslav peoples but also won the respect of people all over the world.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Comrade Tito, integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the realities in Yugoslavia, created the socialist self-management system suited to the conditions of Yugoslavia and established a powerful nationwide defence and social self-defence system. Comrade Tito made creative endeavours and led the Yugoslav peoples in firmly defending Yugoslavia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, advancing its cause of socialism, and turning the poor and backward old Yugoslavia into a prosperous and strong socialist country based on national unity and

fraternity, thus contributing valuable experience to the international communist movement.

Comrade Tito made an outstanding contribution to the establishment of correct relations between Parties by upholding the principle that proletarian internationalist mutual aid must conform with respect for the sovereign rights of each Party and state, and the principles of the independence and equality of all Communist Parties and of the responsibility of each Party to the working class and people of its own country.

Comrade Tito was a statesman enjoying a high prestige in the contemporary world. He consistently upheld justice in international affairs and actively supported the liberation struggles of oppressed nations and peoples. He was one of the principal founders of the non-aligned movement, worked to strengthen its unity, uphold the purposes of the non-aligned policy and keep to the orientation of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Comrade Tito's unswerving efforts were indispensable to the growing strength of the non-aligned movement and its important role in upholding the cause of world peace and progress.

Showing consistent concern and sympathy with the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles, Comrade Tito worked with great zeal to safeguard and develop the friendship between the peoples of China and Yugoslavia. The historic visit he paid to China in 1977 at the advanced age of 85 despite the fatigue involved in such a long journey carried the friendly relations and co-operation between our Parties, countries and peoples to a new stage, the stage of their all-round and sustained development, and exerted a great impact on contemporary international life. The Chinese people deeply admire and respect Comrade Tito for his political far-sightedness, his dedication to the fight for the truth and his noble communist qualities and breadth of vision. His passing has evoked immense grief in the hearts of the Chinese people.

Comrade Tito's life was one of revolutionary struggles. His influence goes far beyond the borders of Yugoslavia. Although he has left us, Comrade Tito's lofty image will live for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people as well as of the peoples of Yugoslavia and all other countries. We firmly believe that the heroic Yugoslav peoples will carry out Com-

rade Tito's behests, unite closely and forge victoriously ahead along the road of socialism, self-management and non-alignment, and that the friendship between our Parties, countries and peoples will grow in strength and develop steadily.

Eternal glory to esteemed and beloved Comrade Tito!

Hua Guofeng

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Ye Jianying

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Beijing, May 5, 1980

Message of Condolences From Comrade Deng Xiaoping

Comrade Todo Kurtovic,

President of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia,

Belgrade

Shocked to learn of the passing away of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, esteemed leader of the Yugoslav peoples, great friend of the Chinese people, staunch champion of the world communist movement and outstanding activist in international politics and the non-aligned movement. With immense grief I wish to express, on behalf of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and in my own name, our deep condolences to you and, through you, to the working peoples of Yugoslavia. We are convinced that the heroic Yugoslav peoples will carry out Comrade Tito's behests, unite closely and forge victoriously ahead along the road of socialism, self-management and non-alignment.

Deng Xiaoping

Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

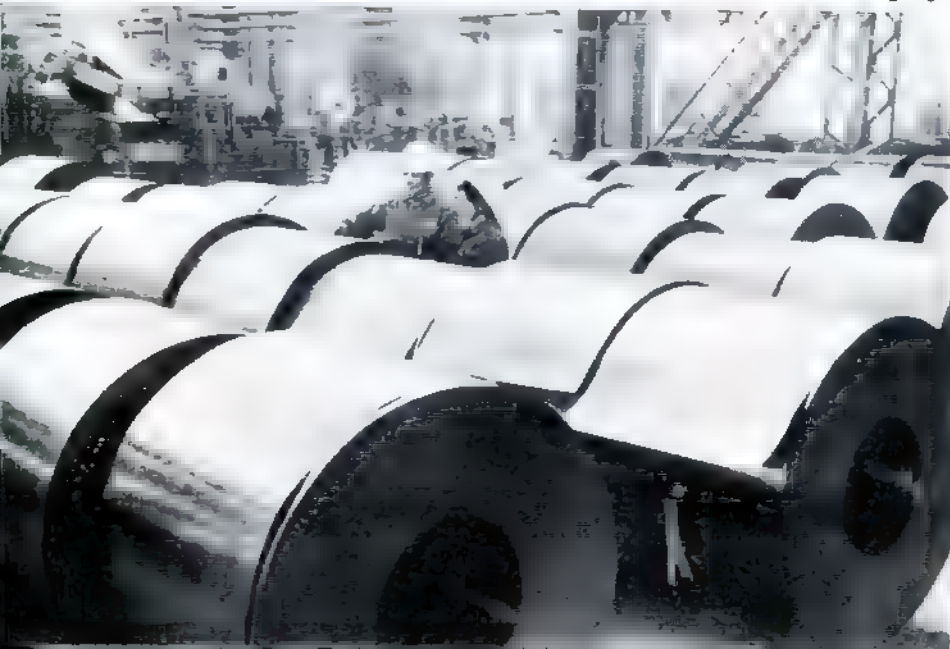
Beijing, May 5, 1980

Communique on Fulfilment of China's 1979 National Economic Plan

— Issued on April 30, 1980 by the State
Statistical Bureau

CHINA'S total industrial and agricultural output value reached 617,500 million yuan in 1979, overfulfilling the plan by 1.5 per cent and topping that in the previous year by 8.5 per cent. National income (net output value of material-producing departments including industry, agriculture, building construction, communications, transport and commerce) was 337,000 million yuan, which was 7 per cent over 1978, calculated according to comparable prices in that year. This was achieved by the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the People's Government through conscientious implementation of the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of China's national economy by following the guidelines of the Third Plenary Session of the Party's 11th Central Committee and the Second Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Silicon sheet steel produced by an imported rolling mill operated by Chinese technicians and workers of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company.



The fulfilment of the plans for the major branches of the national economy follows:

(The figures of Taiwan Province are not included in the communique.)

1. Industry

The total 1979 industrial output value was 459,100 million yuan, 0.6 per cent above the plan and 8.5 per cent over 1978. The output value of light industry was 198,000 million yuan, a 9.6 per cent increase over 1978, and that of heavy industry, 261,100 million yuan, a 7.7 per cent increase. The rate of increase of light industry surpassed that of heavy industry. Plans were met or surpassed for the output of 89 of 100 major products, including coal, crude oil, electricity, rolled steel, pig iron, steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, motor vehicles, tractors, chemical fibres, cotton yarn, paper, sugar and television sets. Plans for fine copper ore, fine zinc ore and pyrites, and eight other products were not fulfilled.

In 1979 output value of industrial enterprises owned by the whole people was 11,790 yuan per worker and staff member, 6.4 per cent more than in 1978. In these enterprises, 62 per cent of the newly added output value came from higher labour productivity and 38 per cent from the addition of new workers and staff members. One hundred and seventy-two kinds of industrial products for civilian use were

awarded gold or silver medals by the state. Less material was used. The consumption of standard fuel in producing every 10,000 yuan of output value was cut by 5.1 per cent compared with 1978. But in the country's key enterprises, 40 per cent of the targets for quality of major products, including the rate of standard steel ingots produced by open hearth furnaces and the ash content of commodity coal, did not reach the best previous levels. Among the targets for the consumption of raw and semi-processed materials, fuel and power, those for the consumption of coke in producing calcium carbide and for the consumption of scrap iron and steel by converters did not reach the past lowest levels. Twenty-three point seven per cent of all enterprises owned by the whole people still ran at varying degrees of loss, thus affecting the increase in state revenue.

The overstocking of some materials was rather serious. By the end of 1979, rolled steel in stock all over the country was 22 per cent higher than that in the corresponding period of 1978, and the total value of machinery and power equipment in stock was 11.7 per cent higher. Since some enterprises went after higher output and value of output without taking into consideration the economic effect, they turned out some products which did not meet requirements for varieties and specifications and were not up to standard in quality, resulting in waste and losses.

The output of some major industrial products follows:

	1979 output	percentage increase over 1978
Coal	635 million tons	2.8
Crude oil	106.15 million tons	2.0
Natural gas	14.510 million cubic metres	5.7
Electricity	281,950 million kwh	9.9
Rolled steel	24.97 million tons	13.1
Pig iron	36.73 million tons	5.6
Steel	34.48 million tons	8.5
Coke (machine-made)	33.54 million tons	3.6
Timber	54.39 million cubic metres	5.4
Cement	73.9 million tons	13.3
Plate glass	23.3 million standard cases	16.3
Sulphuric acid	7 million tons	5.9
Soda ash	1,486,000 tons	11.8
Caustic soda	1,826,000 tons	11.3
Chemical fertilizer (counted on the basis of 100 per cent effectiveness)	10,654,000 tons	22.6

Of which:		
nitrogenous fertilizer	8,821,000 tons	15.5
phosphate fertilizer	1,817,000 tons	75.9
potash fertilizer	16,000 tons	-23.8
Chemical insecticides	537,000 tons	0.8
Ethylene	435,000 tons	14.5
Plastics	793,000 tons	16.8
Chemical pharmaceuticals	41,700 tons	2.5
Calcium carbide	1,407,000 tons	13.7
Outer rubber tyres	11.69 million	24.9
Mining equipment	264,000 tons	8.6
Power generating equipment	6,212,000 kw	28.4
Machine tools	140,000	-23.5
Motor vehicles	186,000	24.8
Tractors	126,000	10.5
Hand tractors	318,000	-1.9
Internal combustion engines	29.08 million hp	3.2
Locomotives	573	10.0
Railway passenger wagons	856	9.2
Railway freight wagons	16,042	-5.4
Steel ships for civilian use	809,000 tons	-6.0
Television sets	1,329,000	157.1
Radio sets	13.81 million	18.2
Cameras	238,000	33.0
Chemical fibres	326,000 tons	14.4
Cotton yarn	2,630,000 tons	10.5
	14.67 million bales	10.5
Cotton cloth	12,150 million metres	10.2
	11,430 million square metres	11.1
Woollen fabrics	90.17 million metres	1.5
Silk	29,749 tons	0.2
Silk textiles	663.45 million metres	8.7
Gunny bags	344 million	18.6
Machine-made paper and paperboards	4.93 million tons	12.3
Sugar	2.5 million tons	10.1
Salt	14.77 million tons	-24.4
Synthetic detergents	397,000 tons	22.5
Bicycles	10.09 million	18.1
Sewing machines	5.87 million	20.8
Wrist watches	17.07 million	26.4
Bulbs	850 million	11.8

2. Agriculture

The total value of agricultural output for 1979 (output value for farm products, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries and brigade-run industries included) was 158,400 million yuan, 4.2 per cent above the plan and 8.6 per cent higher than that in the previous year. Among the 12 major farm and animal husbandry items, the output of grain,

oil-bearing crops, sugar cane, jute and ambary hemp, silkworm cocoons and the number of hogs and sheep all met or surpassed the quotas, while cotton, beetroot, tea, large animals (including cattle, horses, donkeys, mules and camels) and aquatic products failed to meet the targets.

The output of some major farm products follows:

	1979 output	percentage increase over 1978
Grain	332,115,000 tons	9.0
Cotton	2,207,000 tons	1.8
Oil-bearing crops	6,435,000 tons	23.3
Of which:		
Peanut	2,822,000 tons	18.7
Rapeseed	2,402,000 tons	28.6
Sesame	417,000 tons	29.5
Sugar cane	21,508,000 tons	1.9
Beetroot	3,106,000 tons	15.0
Jute, ambary hemp	1,089,000 tons	0.1
Silkworm cocoons	271,000 tons	18.9
Tea	277,000 tons	3.4

For the whole country, 4,489,000 hectares were afforested in 1979, equal to the 1978 figure. The hectareage for economic forests was 8.2 per cent greater than in 1978, and shelterbelts grew by 29.3 per cent. The survival rate was raised somewhat.

A good grain harvest in Huade County, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, as a result of the implementation of the Party's policies for rural areas.



The year-end number of hogs, large animals and sheep and output of meat in comparison with the same period of the previous year follows:

	1979	percentage increase over 1978
Hogs (by the end of the year)	319,705,000 head	6.1
Large animals (by the end of the year)	94,591,000 head	0.7
Of which: cattle	71,346,000 head	0.9
Sheep and goats (by the end of the year)	183,142,000 head	7.8
Total output of pork, beef and mutton	10,624,000 tons	24.1

Output of aquatic products was 4,305,000 tons, 7.5 per cent less than the 1978 figure. One major reason for the decrease was the readjustment of marine fishing and the protection of aquatic resources.

Compared with 1978, grain output on state farms in 1979 rose by 8.9 per cent, cotton by 9.1 per cent, oil-bearing crops by 23 per cent and milk by 11.4 per cent. Total accounts of all state farms showed a turn from loss to profit, as a result of better guidance of production, improved management and higher purchasing prices of farm products.

In 1979, China had 667,000 large and medium-sized tractors, 110,000 more than the year before; 1,671,000 hand tractors, 298,000 more than in 1978; and power-driven drainage and irrigation machines for rural use with a total of 71,221,000 horsepower, an increase of 5,646,000 horsepower. The proportion of machine-ploughed farmland rose from 40.9 per cent in 1978 to 42.4 per cent. An average of 109 kilogrammes of chemical fertilizer (counted on the basis of 100 per cent effectiveness) was applied to each hectare of farmland, exceeding the 1978 figure by 20 kilogrammes. Total electricity consumed by the rural areas was 28,270 million kwh, 11.7 per cent over 1978.

By the end of 1979, the country had a total of 84,000 big and small reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 400,000 million cubic metres of water; and 2.1 million power-operated wells.

Major natural adversities in 1979, including drought and waterlogging, typhoons and frost were forecast with improved accuracy by

the meteorological observatories and stations all over the country.

3. Capital Construction

The fixed assets turned over for use by capital construction units all over China in 1979 came to 41,800 million yuan, a 17.4 per cent increase over 1978. This accounted for 83.7 per cent of the total capital construction investment last year, registering a 9.4 per cent increase over 1978. The total housing floor space completed for the whole year came to 120 million square metres, an increase of 33 per cent over 1978, and was the highest figure since the founding of New China in 1949.

The number of large and medium-sized projects that were completed and put into operation was 128 last year, 29 more than in 1978; and the number of individual items completed and put into operation in other large and medium-sized projects was 340, 43 more than in 1978. Newly increased production capacity consisted mainly of facilities for producing 13.93 million tons of coal, 8 million tons of crude oil, 1,830 million cubic metres of natural gas, power-generating capacity of 4.65 million kilowatts, 4.62 million tons of iron ore, 2.1 million tons of steel, 820,000 tons of chemical fertilizer (counted on the basis of 100 per cent effectiveness), 83,000 tons of chemical fibres, 2.74 million tons of cement and 225,000 tons of sugar. Five hundred and forty thousand cotton spindles were added. At newly built or expanded ports, the cargo handling capacity was enlarged by 9.41 million tons. Eight hundred and seventy-five kilometres of trunk and branch railway lines were laid. All departments had a number of important construction items and projects completed and put into operation.

Total investment in capital construction in 1979 was 50,000 million yuan, an increase of 4.4 per cent over 1978; investment covered by the national budget was 39,500 million yuan, equal to the figure for 1978, and various departments, localities and enterprises put up 10,500 million yuan, a 25 per cent increase over 1978. Of the total investment, the proportion for workers and staff members' housing, urban public facilities and other non-productive purposes rose from 17.4 per cent in 1978 to 27 per cent last year, while investment for production dropped from 82.6 per cent to 73 per cent last year.

The main problem in capital construction is that it remains over-extended, and this holds back still better results from the investment.



A power station in Henan Province under construction.

Although a number of big and medium-sized projects were cancelled or suspended in 1979, the number of such projects under construction was still 1,187 by the end of the year. The ratio of big and medium-sized projects that went into operation last year to the total number under construction was only 9.7 per cent. Of the newly added production capacity for 34 major products listed in the state plan, that for 17 products failed to meet the planned target. These included synthetic ammonia, tyres and chemical fibres.

New reserves of iron ore, coal, phosphorus, pyrites and 15 other major minerals which were verified in 1979 surpassed the state targets. Deposits of iron ore increased by 2,400 million tons, and of coal by 14,900 million tons. In addition, more reserves were also proved of 45 other kinds of minerals, including rare earths, cobalt, vanadium, titanium, silver, graphite and gypsum. Total drilling footage for geological prospecting completed last year was 15.06 million metres. There were more than 100 newly discovered major mineral areas and old major mineral areas with new prospective potential reserves. New achievements were also made in petroleum and hydrogeological surveying and prospecting. However, the work of zoning surveying and general surveying of mineral resources was rather weak.

(To be continued.)

Where Does Labour Enthusiasm Come From?

Socialist modernization can be accomplished only through protracted, arduous and creative labour. But how can the Chinese people be inspired to take up this task and carry it through? This is one of the major topics under discussion in China's leading journals.

In our socialist society, we cannot deal with slackers by laying them off or starving them into submission, nor can we induce people to work hard by endlessly stimulating their craving for material things as in the so-called "consumers' society," still less can we tolerate the law of the jungle and the practice of building up one's own family fortune. What then should we rely on to spark people's labour enthusiasm?

This special feature includes three articles. In "Material Reward and Moral Encouragement," Yu Guangyuan, famous economist and vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, provides a brief theoretical explanation of the Party's relevant policies. "What Brings Out Workers' Initiative?" presents the views of the public. "Bonuses in a Brewery" tells of the tortuous course traversed by a factory in Beijing.

Material Reward and Moral Encouragement

by Yu Guangyuan

IN order to mobilize the labourers' enthusiasm for socialist modernization, the Party and government have adopted a policy of combining material reward and moral encouragement, with emphasis on the latter. Premier Hua Guofeng elaborated this policy in his Report on the Work of the Government delivered at the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in 1978. I think this policy is correct. Its application calls for strengthening political and ideological education among the labourers and con-



scientiously implementing the principle "from each according to his ability and to each ac-

cording to his work." The two complement each other and neither can be dispensed with.

Attitude Towards Material Interests

The gang of four opposed so-called "material incentives" to negate socialist material interest and distribution "to each according to his work," a principle they equated with capitalism; they gave the impression that only under capitalism could anyone pay attention to material interests. This was a distortion of the basic theory of Marxism.

Marx said: "Everything for which man struggles is a matter of his interest." (*Proceedings of the Sixth Rhine Province Assembly, First Article, 1842-44.*) In describing the struggle between the landed aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat of Britain and France since the 18th century, Engels wrote: "... in the fight of these three great classes and in the conflict of their interests [was] the driving force of modern history—at least in the two most advanced countries." (*Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy, 1888.*) He also pointed out: "The economic relations of a given society present themselves in the first place as interests." (*The Housing Question.*) Marx and Engels held that the materialists should clarify the relations between idea and interest, saying that the "idea" always disgraced itself insofar as it differed from the "interest." (*The Holy Family, 1845.*)

Communists openly declare that in all their actions they are fighting for the interests of the proletariat; and because the proletariat represents the entire working people, this is in fact fighting for the interests of the entire working people. The interests referred to here, in the last analysis, are material interests.

Relation Between Material Reward and Moral Encouragement

In socialist society, workers are no longer hired labourers working for capitalists. They have become masters of the country and society. They work for themselves, for their own class and for society as a whole. They should be given due material rewards. Therefore, the principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" should be the socialist principle of distribution.

In China, the principle "to each according to his work" usually takes the form of payment by the hour (i.e., basic wage) plus rewards. A bonus which rewards those who contribute extra labour is a supplementary means to apply the principle "to each according to his work." In addition, the piece-work system is used in certain fields of work.

The principle "to each according to his work" and more pay for more work represents a material reward to the labourer, but material reward is used in a broader sense than the principle "to each according to his work." For instance, to encourage people to work in places or jobs where conditions are harsh and where they are particularly needed, certain arrangements for special material rewards are adopted at times and this is entirely necessary.



Outstanding scientists honoured with citations and awards from the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In a certain sense, material reward is also a kind of moral encouragement, because any material reward should serve as an encouragement to the advanced workers and should be taken as a form of social recognition for their outstanding deeds. If material reward does not embody moral encouragement, or if it simply means passing out money and articles, it is not real material reward. Material reward should invariably be combined with moral encouragement. But on the other hand, moral encouragement, such as making oral commendations, issuing citations and conferring honorary titles, does not necessarily convey material reward. Therefore, moral encouragement has broader implications and wider application than material reward. This being the case, it is only natural to emphasize moral encouragement and regard material reward as supplementary.

The Role of Political Education

Neither material reward nor moral encouragement can be separated from political and ideological education. That is to say, it is necessary to con-

tinually educate the working masses in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought so that they will know their own fundamental interests and the way to achieve them. As Comrade Mao Zedong said: "A basic principle of Marxism-Leninism is to enable the masses to know their own interests and unite to fight for their own interests." (*A Talk to the Editorial Staff of the "Shanxi-Suiyuan Daily,"* 1948.)

It is necessary to educate labourers to foster lofty communist ideals and a correct attitude towards their work. They should do their best to carry out socialist construction as masters of the society, and not feel they are hired labourers—a viewpoint which was left over from the old society and still remains in some people's thinking to this day. They should be helped to understand how necessary it is to work hard for a long period of time in order to bring about modernization in our country which is backward economically and technically. The people's living standards can be improved step by step only on the basis of increased production.

SPECIAL FEATURE/LABOUR ENTHUSIASM

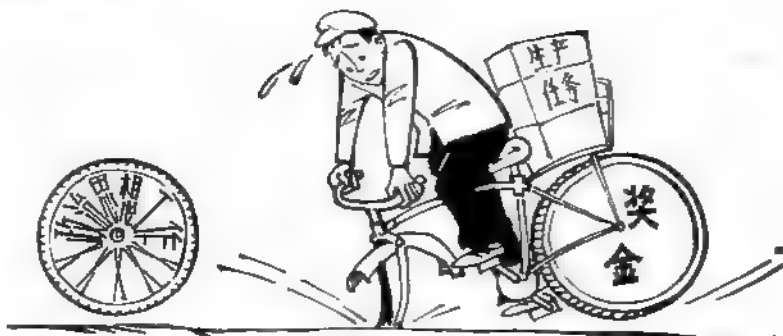
It is still necessary to educate the labourers in the principle "to each according to his work." They should be made to understand that in the period of socialism, China can only apply the principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," the principle of more pay for more work, less pay for less work and no pay for no work. The mentality of absolute equalitarianism must be overcome.

It is still necessary to educate the labourers to give consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, to adopt a correct attitude towards the relations between

subjective factors was one-sidedly stressed to the accompaniment of empty politicizing. This tendency the gang of four

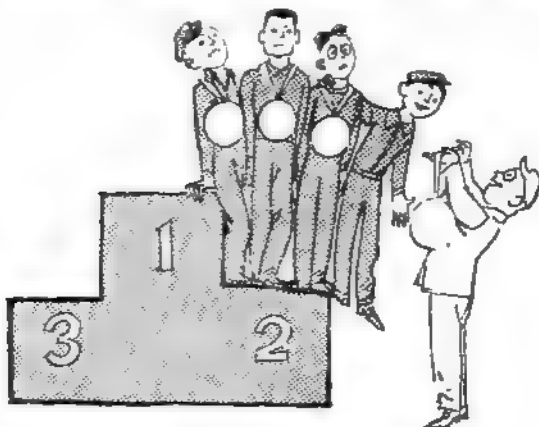
ing to his work." Theoretically, they insisted that "the spirit is all-powerful," "the will decides everything"; this is typically idealist. On the surface, acting out this sort of thing seemed very "revolutionary," but in fact it was extremely destructive. One of its adverse consequences was that absolute equalitarianism began to spread unchecked. Under those circumstances, the advanced gained nothing, the backward lost nothing and the initiative of the broad masses of labourers was seriously dampened.

After criticism of the gang of four was started, material interests and the principle "to each according to his work" were reinstated; the system of recruiting workers through examination, of promoting outstanding workers and rewarding those who overfulfil their production targets was generally adopted in enterprises. This was entirely necessary and has proved to be very effective. But in some enterprises a tendency to hand out bonuses without regard to merit emerged last year. This indicates misunderstanding of the principle of material rewards and is a distortion of the socialist principle of distribution — "to each accord-



Both are indispensable.
(Front wheel — political and ideological work.
Back wheel — bonuses.
On carrier — production tasks).

by Cao Kaixiang



All get second-class prize. (Ridiculing equalitarian tendencies in the awarding of bonuses.)

by He Wei

overall and local interests and between long-term and immediate interests. Generally speaking, the two are identical, but under certain circumstances, they may appear to conflict. In that case, local and immediate interests must be subordinated to overall, long-term interests, and when necessary, one must be ready to make sacrifices without the slightest hesitation.

Two Erroneous Tendencies

In the course of conferring material reward and giving moral encouragement, two erroneous tendencies arose.

One took the form of deprecating the role of material reward. Here the dynamic role of

pushed to such an extreme that they negated socialist material interest altogether, and with it the principle "to each accord-



Recklessly issuing bonuses. (Wall bricks represent capital construction funds.)

by Liu Yong

ing to his work." In issuing bonuses, it is necessary to correctly apply the principle "to each according to his work," for only then is it possible to mobilize the labourers' enthusiasm for socialism. Bonuses will prove ineffective if they are handed out without regard to merit.

We must overcome one-sidedness in our thinking and oppose the two erroneous tendencies mentioned. The relationship between material reward and moral encouragement is one of dialectical unity. We must strive to correctly combine the two and give full scope to their positive role.

When the bonus system was first introduced along with ideological education, everybody was happy. Later some departments began issuing many kinds of bonuses and the amount of money given was larger, while there was a falling off in ideological work among the shop assistants. As a result, some refused to do certain kinds of work unless they received a bonus.

What Brings Out Workers' Initiative?

"What brings out the workers' initiative?" This question has been under discussion since last October in a special column in "Gongren Ribao" (Workers' Daily), a paper with nationwide circulation.

The question was first put forth by an old worker of the Beijing Record Factory in his interview with a reporter from the paper. He said that to quicken the tempo of the four modernizations, it was essential to bring the workers' enthusiasm into full play. In this connection, the Party's policies had proved to be correct. However, in implementing these policies in the enterprises, some problems have not been solved satisfactorily. He hoped everyone would voice his views so as to reach a common understanding.

Soon after the interview was published, "Gongren Ribao" began receiving letters, which numbered some 2,700 by the end of April, 110 of which were published. Following are excerpts from several letters.—Ed.

Is Money the Only Way?

Tan Zhongshun and Wang Fucheng, workers of Jinpen State Farm in Hunan Province. We think only money can bring the workers' enthusiasm into play and this tallies with objective economic laws. In our society, money is still a medium of exchange. To raise one's

living standard, one must have money. And so one earns money according to the principle of more pay for more work, in ways permitted by state policies and laws.

In this situation, money is what stimulates people's enthusiasm. Once the workers have enthusiasm, production will go up and socialist construction will advance.

Lu Heng, staff member of Dongfeng Market in Beijing's Wangfujing Street. We members of the working class shouldn't concern ourselves only with money. We must bear in mind our vanguard role and advocate the spirit of working for the communist ideal, otherwise we will be led astray.

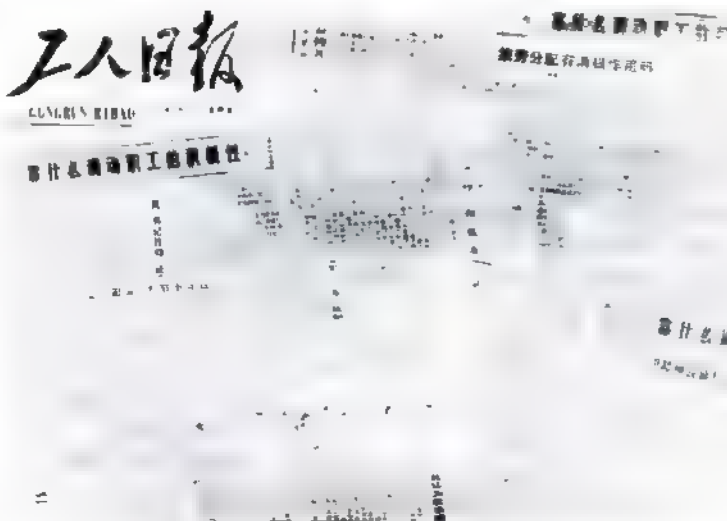
Take our market for example.

In order to get a larger bonus for fulfilment of extra quotas, a few departments one-sidedly chased after profits. Some shop assistants even grew resentful if their bonuses were not big enough, and they began to take it out on the customers with slow, inattentive, negligent service. If this sort of thing was allowed to go on, our whole business would depart from the socialist path.

One Must Not Go to the Other Extreme

Yan Deyi, worker of Liming Machinery Corporation in Shenyang. Bonuses are not omnipotent. Unless ideological education is provided, workers' enthusiasm will not last long.

Take our workshop for instance. After the introduction



Samples of a special column, "What brings out workers' initiative?" in "Gongren Ribao" (Workers' Daily).



The Changchun Textile Mill had produced poor quality products for 13 years. But since the piece work system was introduced, 100 per cent of cotton yarn and 95 per cent of cotton cloth have been of top-quality.

of a bonus system, production went up step by step and monthly plans were fulfilled. But since then some incorrect ideas have cropped up. For example, when workers are asked to work extra hours on an emergency job, some of them will say: "Do we get a bonus for it? If we do, O.K., I'll stay on." These workers are not to blame, but the leadership. For some leaders look on bonuses as a cure-all, and that isn't right.

The working class is the most conscious class. We are working in order to build a socialist country. I recall in the early days after liberation when I was a worker at a plant for railway parts in Tianjin. My fellow workers were highly enthusiastic. Why? In the old society, we could hardly make ends meet, while after liberation we had security. We are duty bound to do our work well because we are now masters.

The lessons we have learnt in the past 30 years on the question of rewarding are grave. The gang of four insisted that politics was everything and spiritual force was all-powerful. This brought our national

economy to the brink of collapse. Now if we go to the other extreme by relying solely on bonuses and ignoring ideological work, we will find ourselves in a blind alley. Only by combining material reward with ideological work will the workers' enthusiasm be activated.

Keep a Revolutionary Goal In Mind

Zhuang Dekai, model worker of the Shanghai No. 3 Bicycle Plant. Awarding bonuses is an economic measure to heighten the workers' enthusiasm, but this is not the only way to do it. More important is improving ideological education.

Since 1959, I have always been interested in technical innovation. In the past 20 years, I have worked out 30 innovations together with my comrades. With the adoption of our proposals, output went up from several times to 200 times what it was. While working on these innovations I had never thought of getting a bonus.

During the Cultural Revolution, when the ultra-Left tendency prevailed, making

technical innovations was smeared as "following the path of becoming bourgeois specialists," who cared about technique to the neglect of politics. I couldn't go on with my experiments at the plant, so I experimented at home during my spare time. What made me do that? I was illiterate in the old society; after liberation, the Party sent me to evening school and to a spare-time university. So I felt I should do all I could for my country and for society.

Now on the new Long March towards the four modernizations, we workers should bear in mind our revolutionary goals and strive to make greater contributions. Only by combining ideological work and the bonus system can we quicken the tempo of the four modernizations.

More Pay for More Work Is Reasonable

Gan Zheng, cadre of the Xiangshan Pyrite Mine in Anhui Province's Maanshan. To increase production, many miners work with all their might, and thereby greatly raise efficiency. For this they get a bigger bonus. This is reasonable. But some people ridiculed them, saying, "They're just after money."

I don't agree with this remark. The prosperity of our country and our people, and the accomplishment of socialist modernization all depend on great efforts made by workers and peasants. Working hard is a manifestation of their high political consciousness and good ideas. They should be commended and rewarded.

In socialist society, it is through work that a person earns a living. It is entirely reasonable for workers to take an interest in the fruits of their labour and their economic

interests. At present, only a few advanced workers are willing to make greater contributions to society without bothering about remuneration. This will become a common practice only in communist society when there is a great abundance of goods and when people in general have a high level of political consciousness.

Song Guangshan, worker of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, Beijing. I think giving out bonuses is the main factor in mobilizing the enthusiasm of the majority of workers and staff members.

More than three years ago, before the bonus system was restored, our company did constant "ideological and political work" among us; some factories launched "red-flag emulation drives," yet the workers had little interest to speak of, not to mention lasting enthusiasm. Influenced by the ultra-Left line, some leaders of our company talked a great deal about "selfless labour" and mouthed political slogans, but paid no attention to workers' material interests. Did they get good results? No.

As we all know, in the past no distinction was made between those who did a good job and those who did shoddy work, or between those who did more work and those who did less. In the last two years, our company has instituted the principle "to each according to his work," and restored the bonus system. This has made a difference in the whole situation. Most of the workers have become more enthusiastic and production has gone up. Those who hold that more pay for more work means selfishness and "grabbing for money" are dampening the workers' enthusiasm.

Of course, in the implementation of the bonus system, new

problems will arise. This calls for proper ideological work. And only when ideological work is integrated with material benefits can the problems be solved fundamentally.

Zhong Xiangtao, worker of Pingjiang County Printing House, Hunan Province. The socialist principle "to each according to his work, and more pay for more work" definitely should not be interpreted as meaning more money more effort, less money less effort and no money no effort. In China, private ownership of the means

of production was done away with and now labour power is no longer a commodity. Workers are masters of the society who run the country. So everyone should work to the best of his ability and contribute what he can to society; at the same time, he receives in return a corresponding material reward from society. If one gives his labour in commensuration with the amount of money he receives, isn't this tantamount to treating the workers like commodities? We should never forget the historical mission of the working class.

Bonuses in a Brewery

by Our Correspondent Wei Min

THE Shoudu Brewery turning out the highly regarded Five Star beer is now using the bonus system properly. It has taken this 65-year-old brewery a few years to find out why there should be bonuses and how they should be awarded. Here is the recent history of the brewery's bonus system.

Super-Revolutionary Slogans

During the chaos of the Cultural Revolution, the brewery managed to keep on producing beer mainly because it had a lot of old responsible workers among the 650 on its payroll. However, the brewery was not uninfluenced by the ultra-Left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The absurd theory of "the omnipotence of the spirit," for example, had at one stage caused a lot of trouble.

Yao Wenyuan, one of the gang of four, proclaimed: "Only revisionists stress economic interests." Wang Hongwen, another member of the gang, went further. He said: "Piece rate, payment by the hour, or bonuses, have nothing whatso-

ever to do with the welfare of the workers. It is a positive insult to workers." They advocated "workers working without any thought of being paid."

These ultra-Left slogans led to the brewery's leading cadres being condemned as "capitalist-roadsters." They had been implementing the socialist principle "to each according to his work" and had long years of experience of business management behind them. Bonuses were cancelled. They "corrupted" workers. Rules and regulations were abolished, even the most rational ones. They were "revisionist shackles." The chain of command broke down. Discipline was thrown out the window. Everyone was paid regardless of whether one did a good job or bad, did more or less, or even if one did not turn up for work. It made no difference.

Zhang Chungqiao, the "theoretician" of the gang, declared: "Do a good job of revolution and production will automatically go up." So during the Cultural Revolution there were endless

meetings for "revolutionary mass criticism" and all sorts of "political study courses," all held during working hours. In 1974 alone, the brewery lost 13,500 work hours through the organization of 36 courses. Some people attended "political study courses" several times that year.

Did production go up automatically in those years? It did not, but the number of accidents rose sharply. There was, for instance, that big explosion, when a cask blew up. Twenty-five tons of beer were lost. Regulations laid down that the worker on duty had to be on the spot when air was being pumped in. When the cask blew up that day, the man supposed to be on duty was away, still having his breakfast.

The old workers I spoke to remembered the accident. It still upsets them to think about it. "Even in a socialist society, we've still got to work to make a living. If we don't care whether we get anything or not, how are we to live?" said one worker. "It was just a lot of hot air!"

"Bonuses in Command"?

After criticism of the gang of four got under way, business management was improved and the bonus system was reintroduced. Production rose rapidly in recent years. (See table.) This led some leading cadres to believe, quite erroneously, that rising output was due solely to bonuses, and they began to pay less attention to political and ideological education among the workers and staff. More and more forms of bonuses were offered. It grew so bad that nothing was done if there were no pay for it. "Seems you can't ask anyone to do a thing if you don't fork out money," sighed one of the brewery leaders. An illustration

Shoudu Brewery: Production and Profit

	Beer produced (ton)	Grain used per ton of beer (kg.)	Net profit (yuan)
1976	12,050	189	917,000
1977	14,244	183	1,066,000
1978	16,587	180	1,114,000
1979	19,758	179	1,334,000

of this was how repairs of the fermenting tanks were held up.

The brewery spent four months each year overhauling the tanks. It was hard work, but it had to be done. Last year, repairs were planned earlier so as to brew more beer this year. Towards the end of last October the leadership asked some workers to work overtime and get the job finished in two months, instead of four. A team of six veterans and nine younger ones were picked from the workshops and a start was to be made on November 1.

How were they to ensure that this could be done in that time? The brewery leadership asked the Party branch secretary of the fermentation workshop, who replied, "Give a bigger bonus." The leadership thought that that was the answer and decided to give each of the workers concerned 94 yuan extra, equivalent to double

the brewery's average monthly pay, on top of their regular wages. But they did not announce this. The leadership first wanted to know how much bonus the workers would ask for.

Some said that it would be real hard work and that they'll "lose at least 5 kilos" in those two months. They asked for 1,000 yuan each. Others said that the work was dangerous and they could sustain burns. They asked for a minimum of 500 yuan each, the price of a 12-inch black and white TV.

Seeing that the workers were asking more than they had decided on, the leadership announced their offer. There were more discussions. The older workers scaled down their demand, asking for an extra two months' pay based on their monthly wages, which were higher than the brewery's average. The leadership agreed.



Chemist checks quality of bottled Five Star beer.

But the younger workers objected. They said it was unfair. They wanted equal pay for equal work. Negotiations dragged on and on so that repairs did not start until after November 5.

On the Right Track

This taught the leadership a lesson. Bonuses alone won't boost production. Moreover, it could lead the workers astray. They decided to revise their plan. Deputy secretary of the brewery's general Party branch Liu Wancun, secretary of the general branch of the brewery's Communist Youth League Ma Wenhao, and Party branch secretary of the fermentation workshop Gao Fuan went separately among the workers to talk with them.

They explained to the workers the country's economic situation and how things stood in the brewery. They pointed out to them that if everyone wanted as much money from the brewery as he could, it would harm the state, the brewery and, ultimately, the workers themselves. They spoke patiently to the men what the Party advocated: Do your utmost for the four modernizations. They spoke to each man accordingly. To a Communist Party member they pointed out that a Communist should be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comfort. To veteran workers they encouraged them to carry on the Chinese working class' fine traditions of hard struggle. They asked the Communist Youth League members to set an example for other young people and be good assistants to the Party.

It was not difficult to bring the workers around. After all, they had had years of education by the Party. It was easy for them to understand and embrace such values, for they saw that

these were not the hypocritical mouthings so prevalent during the years of misrule by the gang of four. Most of the workers said that they understood what they, as members of the working class, should do for the early realization of the country's modernization. They admitted that it was wrong to pursue bonuses and that it was even worse to bargain. Not only that, the workers offered many rational proposals to get the job done faster and better. One young worker, Zheng Mingzhu, suggested adding five more workers to make up two shifts of 10 workers each so as to cut down labour intensity and eliminate overtime work. The leadership adopted this proposal.

Liu Wancun, the deputy Party secretary, and two other cadres joined in the actual repair work. They took on the most strenuous jobs. Li Guangyi, a worker, who had not particularly liked Liu, was moved to change his opinion when he saw Liu not shirking even the heaviest job. He also knew that Liu was in poor health. "Were these leaders doing this for extra money?" he asked himself, and answered, "certainly not." Li told me that he saw that these comrades were working to produce more beer for the people. I heard also from Li's colleagues that Li now gets along fine with Liu Wancun and tries to see that Liu doesn't always give himself the heavier tasks.

When they were overhauling the tanks, the brewery leadership called several small meetings to commend various comrades and to encourage the



Workers discussing bonus system.

others. With everyone pitching in, they finished the job in 50 days instead of 60, and 70 days less than in earlier years.

When bonuses were being discussed according to work attitude and contribution, the workers all proposed that the three cadres should be given first-class bonuses. But the three cadres declined the awards, saying that the workers should have more while they themselves be given second-class bonuses. This set an example and the workers, too, did not quibble about what bonus they were to receive. In the end, four of the 20 workers were given first-class bonuses (56 yuan), 14 second-class bonuses (51 yuan) and two third-class bonuses (30 yuan).

Although the bonuses were not very large, they were much appreciated. More importantly, the workers felt that they had made a contribution to the brewery and had done something for the country's modernization. They felt good, they said, better than getting a much bigger bonus, for they had the respect of their fellow workers. This sort of satisfaction is hardly, if ever, felt by those who work as employees in a capitalist society.

Moscow's Southward Thrust Menaces the Third World

REPORTS from Kabul say that the Soviet Union has sent more troops into Afghanistan and has even installed medium-range nuclear-tipped missiles in the Afghan capital. In the last days of April, Soviet troops, backed by armed vehicles, killed many Afghan students while suppressing an unprecedented large-scale student demonstration against the occupation. In tightening its grip on Afghanistan, the Soviet Union is showing the world that it is not for a moment slowing down its southward push.

Not very long ago, the Soviet Union put the Karmal regime up to advancing a "five-point plan" calling for bilateral talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran and for the convening of a regional peace conference (see our issue No. 17). This was a bid to seek international recognition for

the regime and pave the way for a further thrust south by the Soviet Union. Not surprisingly, no country has yet responded to the Kabul plan.

Four months of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan have given the people of the whole world, especially the third world, a deeper understanding of the nature of Soviet aggression and expansionism. More and more people are now aware of the menace to the third world posed by the Soviet Union's strategic drive south.

The Primary Victims. The focus of Soviet global strategy is Europe. But because of the military stalemate there between the East and West, the Soviet Union struck south to seize strategically important places which outflank Europe. This Soviet move is intended primarily to gain strategic superiority over the West. But the first to suffer are the third world countries of

Africa, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, South and Southeast Asia.

Afghanistan under Soviet occupation today, no longer independent and sovereign, has become a stepping-stone for a Soviet thrust south. Iran and Pakistan are directly threatened by the Soviet Union, which has already massed large numbers of troops along their borders. The Soviet offer of aid to Iran in its confrontation with the United States, which was turned down at the beginning of this year, has been renewed in the wake of the worsening U.S.-Iranian relations caused by the abortive U.S. hostage rescue attempt. Moscow's offer, which now includes military assistance as well, shows that it is intent on extending its influence to Iran.

To move south, the Soviet Union has been trying for a long time to dismember Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan by exploiting the ethnic conflicts in these countries. Troubles in both Turkey and Iraq are also Soviet-inspired. But it is the Baluchistan area that has been chiefly regarded by Moscow as its gateway to the Indian Ocean. Obviously, when the opportunity offers, Moscow is going to repeat what it has done to Afghanistan against other third world countries in the area and elsewhere.

Treaties Are Shackles. Over the past 20 years, Moscow has taken full advantage of some third world countries' urgent desire to counter external aggression and threats. It has offered military and economic assistance as a means of interfering in their internal affairs and manipulating them militarily and politically and even subverting their



Follow the vine to
get the melons.

Cartoon by Liu
Yong

governments. It is particularly adept at infiltration and expansion through signing treaties of "friendship and co-operation."

The Soviet Union has signed such treaties with ten nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. These treaties have enabled Moscow to send a large number of experts, advisers and military personnel into these countries with a view to bringing them under its control; to turn some of them into advance bases for further Soviet infiltration and expansion into these three regions; and to acquire the use of some 50 naval, air and other bases and ports in third world countries. The Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan in the name of implementing the Soviet-Afghan "treaty of friendship" demonstrates that such treaties are nothing less than shackles for the third world countries, which serve to aid Soviet intervention and conquest as the occasion arises.

Instruments for Expansion. In recent years, using Viet Nam and Cuba as its surrogates in the third world, the Soviet Union has done serious damage to many third world countries and the non-aligned movement as well. Moscow gives Hanoi 3 million U.S. dollars and Havana 12 million U.S. dollars each day in military and economic aid. With the backing of the Soviet Union, Viet Nam has occupied Kampuchea and brought Laos under its control in its bid to dominate all Southeast Asia. Moscow has been using Cuban mercenaries to meddle in the internal affairs of certain countries and in inter-state conflicts in the Middle East and Africa. There are now 37,000 Cuban military personnel in these areas. Cuba is also a Soviet base for infiltrating Latin America. This has led to

unrest in several countries there today.

Trouble-Makers. The Soviet drive south to occupy Afghanistan and advance on the Gulf area has touched off a rush for oil. Crude oil prices have shot up this year because of a drop in the production of Middle East oil. This is causing greater economic difficulties for third world countries, particularly the non-oil producers. At the same time, the Soviet southward drive has also undermined security and stability in some regions. Large numbers of people of some third world countries have been forced to flee their homeland, as in Afghanistan and Viet Nam and Cuba, the latter two being Soviet instruments for expansion. The refugee flow is a serious economic burden as well as a complicated political, social

and public security problem to the international community, especially to neighbouring third world countries.

The Afghan people are waging a resolute struggle against the Soviet occupation. The invasion is the tocsin warning neighbouring countries and other third world countries. It is helping people to see more clearly that the Soviet global offensive for world hegemony, especially Moscow's current southward advance, directly or indirectly encroaches upon the independence, sovereignty and interests of all third world countries. The only way they can defend their security is to get united and treat with all seriousness Moscow's southward drive.

—*"Beijing Review" news analyst Yu Pang*

World Trade Union Conference

THE world trade union conference held in Belgrade from April 22 to 25 was attended by representatives of 140 trade union organizations from more than 90 countries. Although there was a wide diversity of views on many international issues, they still sat down together to exchange opinions and to discuss the question of development facing the working class today. This has not happened for 30 years.

For Establishing a New International Economic Order. One hundred representatives of national and international trade union organizations addressed the conference. Most of them called for closer unity and joint efforts to establish a new international economic order.

The convocation of the conference was proposed seven

years ago by 40 trade union organizations of non-aligned countries. The aim was to discuss the present international economic crisis and the establishment of a new international economic order. Many conferences had been held to solve this question and some declarations had been adopted, but there has been no real progress in establishing a new international economic order to narrow the economic gap between the developed and the developing countries. On the contrary, the gap has widened. The speakers demonstrated that the people of the developed countries accounting for one-third of the world population own 85 per cent of the world total output value while the people of the developing countries making up two-thirds of the population possess only 15 per cent of the total value. At present, some

800 million people in the world live in poverty, hunger and ignorance. The debts of the developing countries have gone up from about 300,000 million U.S. dollars in 1977 to nearly 450,000 million. The workers and other labouring people of various countries are the primary victims of this worsening economic relationship.

Some representatives at the conference pointed out that one particular superpower was using "selfless aid" and "friendly co-operation" to plunder, control, interfere in and dominate other countries, thereby worsening world economic relations. The self-serving "aid" to the developing countries from blocs, they went on to say, only helped to further dependence on the superpowers instead of improving world economic relations. The only way the developing countries could rid themselves of their present predicament, they noted, was to accumulate their own capital, build up their national economies and enter into international economic exchanges on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Major Task Facing the Working Class. The deteriorating world economy is closely bound up with international politics. Some representatives pointed out that recent developments in the Middle East and South Asia were cause for anxiety. This acutely worsening situation resulted from superpower contention for strategic resources and spheres of influence. To attain their aims, the superpowers did not hesitate to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, military intervention included. The victims were, of course, the non-aligned developing countries. It was out of the question

to speak about economic and social development in Afghanistan and Kampuchea today with their independence and sovereignty being trampled underfoot and their very existence menaced. Consequently, the representatives stressed, the major task of the working class in the world today was to link the question of international development with the struggle against aggression and interference—the struggle against domination, imperialism, old and new colonialism, hegemonism and racism.

The convocation of the recent conference was an attempt to get trade union organizations the world over to work out together solutions to common problems. Many organizations showed at the conference that this was what they desired. Although there was some opposition to this attempt, the conference, on the whole, was a stride forward.

—*"Renmin Ribao" Correspondents in Belgrade
Huang Bingjun and Zhu Keli*

A Poor Turnout

WITH the conspicuous absence of such influential Parties as those of Yugoslavia, Romania and Italy, the meeting of European Communist and Workers' Parties, which was held in Paris on April 28 and 29, appeared a little shabby. Of the 31 Parties invited, only 22 turned up and then two of them as "observers."

Single-Item Agenda. Masterminded by a few Parties, the meeting had only one item on its agenda—to discuss "peace and disarmament in Europe."

Long before the meeting took place, a number of European Communist Parties had pointed to the marked differences among the Parties over the appraisal of the world situation and approaches to the current crisis. A meeting without prior consultations and without taking into account the specific views and position of each Party "will not prove of much help. On the contrary, it will do harm to the objectives of detente and disarmament."

Most of the nine Parties which declined the invitation kept to their stand on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Some had publicly stated that a meeting to discuss peace and disarmament as proposed "would be of little use" in the circumstances obtaining.

The Soviet Party, however, showed an exceptional interest in the gathering. *Pravda* had played up the "importance" of the meeting before it was held. The Kremlin, emphasizing its "pressing and urgent character," said that "no time should be lost" in calling the Parties together for the meeting.

Moscow's Designs. What then accounted for Moscow's haste in calling this meeting despite the objection of several other Parties?

One reason was that Moscow had hoped to stir up, with its professions of "peace and disarmament," opposition to NATO's decision to deploy new intermediate-range nuclear mis-

siles. In this way, it had hoped to direct the spearhead of its attack against the United States and divert the attention of the world public from the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan.

The other reason for the Paris meeting was an attempt by the Kremlin to unify, if possible, the divergent positions taken by the European Parties on the Afghan issue and canvass support for its strategic southward drive.

Some of the Kremlin's "fraternal Parties" and its "community" members have not echoed its defence of the Afghan invasion and several have even publicly charged it with aggression. In their relations with the Western countries, many European Parties have also maintained their own independent views and attitudes.

Hence the hasty Soviet attempt to bring the Parties into line. This is what Boris Ponomarev, head of the Soviet delegation to the meeting, meant when he repeatedly called for the "democratic forces" to take "united action" and to "unite on a broad basis."

Very Embarrassing. It was, therefore, only natural that a number of Communist Parties should boycott and oppose this unseasonable meeting convened with a sinister aim. Even among those which attended the meeting, some made known their reservations on certain issues. The leader of the Belgian Communist Party Delegation told the meeting that his Party "states its reservations in clear-cut terms about the nature of the meeting and the fact that only a few Parties took part in its preparation." He further declared his Party's opposition to military

intervention in Afghanistan as well as in the U.S.-Iranian conflict.

The Kremlin was obviously disappointed by the results of the meeting. It had hoped to bolster more or less "comradely unity" in this time of great

need. But what it gained at the Paris meeting was the assertion of independence and a display of indifference by many European Parties, which only made things even more embarrassing for Moscow.

—Xinhua Commentary

Moscow and Microbes

SPECIAL plants were set up by the Soviet Union in the early 60s to develop and produce bacterial agents causing a long list of diseases, including anthrax, tuberculosis, smallpox and diphtheria. It is now reported that pathogenic agents have been prepared for specific parts of the world. The Soviet Union denies it is building up a germ-warfare potential, although it is known to have equipped its troops stationed in Eastern Europe with BM-21 guns for delivering deadly biological shells.

The anthrax epidemic in Sverdlovsk April 1979 caused by an accident in a secret military research plant strengthens the charges that the Soviet Union is culturing bacterial agents for war purposes. The West German paper *Bild-Zeitung* first carried the news of this accident. But

TASS, on February 19, flatly denied everything. One Soviet official declared that it was "pure fabrication," "impudent slander" and "anti-Soviet hysteria."

Recent Soviet emigrants from around Sverdlovsk swore that there had been an outbreak of anthrax in which many Soviet citizens had died. More and more evidence emerged and TASS reluctantly had to admit that "bad weather in the autumn and winter of 1979 had led to an outbreak of anthrax among the livestock in the Sverdlovsk area" and "some inhabitants there had consumed meat sold inadvertently without being examined by the proper authorities." To back up its claim, TASS added that the area "had often been plagued by anthrax in the past" and that the disease "had not yet been totally eradicated."

However, one observant senior U.S. intelligence official said that the Soviets weren't telling the truth because, he pointed out uncharitably, if anthrax had stemmed from infected meat, those Soviet citizens should have died of gastric anthrax, not pulmonary anthrax and, moreover, why were the victims of pulmonary anthrax factory workers and residents living downwind from the heavily guarded factory?

—Fang Yuan



CINEMA

A Rich Crop

Last year witnessed an impressive upturn in China's movie industry. Not only were a greater number of films produced, but more important, the industry's tradition of realism was restored, particularly in terms of characterization, and a higher level of artistry was achieved.

This new phenomenon resulted from the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and from giving greater play to democracy.

In late April, the Ministry of Culture conferred awards on outstanding films of 1979. Twenty-two of the 65 feature films and film versions of stage dramas produced last year were given citations. Among them were *From Slave to General*, *Tears*, *Ji Hongchang*, *Anxious to Return*, *Troubled Laughter*, *Xiao Hua* (Little Flower) and *Cherry Blossom*.

A wide variety of themes

have emerged in the feature films. *From Slave to General* is about a boy slave of Yi nationality who rose to become an army commander. *Tears* is a moving story about a new county Party secretary who, through careful investigation, succeeded in finding out the truth about his predecessor who was falsely charged and persecuted by the gang of four and their henchmen. *Ji Hongchang* tells of a Kuomintang general who later joined the Communist Party during the war against Japanese aggression. Other films are about the damage done to the Party from erroneous political lines, experiences of intellectuals, people's struggles against the gang of four and love stories.

Some directors have boldly broken with conventional methods of cinematography. In *Xiao Hua*, a feature film about the separation and reunion of a brother and sister during the war years, the director has used black and white scenes for flashbacks, recollections and fantasies and colour for the main narrative. The audiences

found the effect quite impressive.

Last year, efforts were made to improve acting techniques as well. To strengthen characterization, the film workers carefully delineated the characters' inner world and personalities. Dialogues were lively and details of the plot were true to life. The 'characters' emotions were brought out in a natural way, often having a deep impact on the audiences.

Troubled Laughter describes the experiences of an honest and just-minded reporter during the days when the gang of four held sway. His inner world is visually portrayed on the screen, greatly heightening the artistic effect and filling out the characterization.

The colour feature *Cherry Blossom* (also known as *So Near Yet So Far*) achieved great popularity. The first attempt of the Youth Film Studio of the Beijing Institute of Cinematography, it tells about the kith and kin friendship between the peoples of China and Japan. The theme is not explic-



Left: A scene from "Xiao Hua." Right: A meeting between Mitsko Morisita and her Chinese brother in "Cherry Blossom."

itly expressed, but is revealed through a Japanese woman's deep sentiments for her Chinese mother and brother. The players who acted the parts of Mitsko Morisita, the Japanese woman, and her brother made

their debuts in this movie. By combining their rich personal experiences with good acting techniques, they avoided the all-to-common pitfall of overacting and succeeded in presenting very realistic renditions.

Anxious to Return, set during the war years, shows great originality. A soldier wounded by the Anti-Japanese United Army and captured by the enemy refuses to allow either money or a woman's love to deter his determination to continue searching for his comrades. The dialogue is quite down-to-earth and the leading male and female roles are handled in a delicate, plain and unsophisticated manner.

Many documentaries and scientific films shown last year also represented an improvement over past productions. *Child Painters of the Lijiang River* records the daily life and drawings of children. The science film, *Evolution of Plant and Animal Life*, introduces the origin of life and some fundamental knowledge about the evolution of living organisms from a materialist point of view and with a host of scientific data.

The films produced last year are on the whole quite good, but there are still shortcomings in content and in form. For instance, many of the situations are too forced, and some of the films pursue form to the neglect of content. These defects will have to be overcome.

CULTURAL INTERFLOW

Beijing Opera Star in West Europe

By late April the Yunnan Beijing Opera Troupe led by Guan Sushuang had given eight performances in Paris, captivating an audience of 29,000 with a unique Chinese art. In its three-month tour of France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland, the troupe will be performing nine operas, all of which include much acting and many fighting scenes as they are easier for foreign audiences to appreciate.

Guan Sushuang, one of China's most accomplished performing artists, was warmly applauded for her superb use of flying spears in *Stealing Silver*. The audiences also greatly enjoyed the shadow fighting in the opera *At the Crossroad*.

Guan Sushuang, who stars in six of the nine operas, has been on the stage for 36 years. Since making her debut at the age of 16, she has developed her own distinct style through hard training, adopting others' strong points and introducing bold innovations. She enjoys tremendous esteem in theatrical circles for her versatility as she has played a wide range of characters including martial

women, good and virtuous women, lively girls, young men and warriors. Her distinct acting style was praised in poems written by the late playwrights Guo Moruo and Tian Han.

Guan Sushuang has worked since the early 60s to reform Beijing opera. She believes that the art form must be retained but that alterations are necessary if it is to meet the current needs of the Chinese people. Dedicated to the notion that art must serve the people, she has led theatrical tours into national minority areas on numerous occasions and she staged an opera about the modern life of the Va nationality in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Yunnan Beijing Opera Troupe is well-known in China for its long history and versatile performers. All members who are now on the current tour to Europe are excellent actors and actresses.

Guan presently serves as the troupe's director and was elected vice-chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association last November. This is her third visit to Europe, having previously toured Austria, Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic and Romania.



China's Ancient Culture

The Wonder of Chinese Bronzes
(in English)

By Li Xueqin,

Published by Foreign Languages
Press in Beijing,

Renminbi 4.2 yuan.

This work provides a brief account of the bronzes which have been uncovered in different parts of China during the last 30 years. Well illustrated with colour plates and black and white sketches, it supplies a basic knowledge of Chinese bronze art — its origins, periods of development and its value to the study of ancient history and ancient script.

The author, Li Xueqin, is well-qualified to undertake this endeavour. Vice-director of the Research Section on Ancient Scripts and Ancient Documents of the Institute of History under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, he has conducted extensive investigations on cultural relics of the Shang and Zhou Dynasties and the bamboo strips of the Qin Dynasty. In addition, he has been researching the chronology of Chinese bronzes for the last ten years.

In this volume, Li shows how Chinese bronzes are not only daily utensils, work tools and weapons of the people of ancient times, but also exquisite works of master craftsmen which have been handed down from generation to generation. Two copper relics unearthed in 1955 at Dachengshan in Hebei Province push back the date of

the earliest Chinese bronzes to 4,000 years ago.

Of particular interest is Li Xueqin's account of the fine bronzes unearthed in the tomb of the Prince of Zhongshan of the Warring States Period (475 B.C.-220 B.C.) in Hebei Province and from the tomb of Marquis Yi of the State of Zeng in present-day Hubei Province. A set of 64 bells and a bo (giant bell) from Marquis Yi's tomb are the first set of ancient musical instruments of its kind ever excavated in China. Though buried underground for 2,400 years, they can still be played.

As considerable interest in this field has also been shown by foreign scholars, the study of bronzes serves as a bridge of mutual understanding of historical and cultural traditions between the peoples of China and the rest of the world. To this end, it is hoped the present volume will be of use to those attending the exhibition of Chinese bronzes which opened in New York last April and will travel to other cities in the United States.

Early Man in China (in English and Japanese)

By Jia Lanpo,

Published by Foreign Languages
Press in Beijing,

Renminbi 2.45 yuan (for English edition).

Early Man in China provides an account of the life of early man in China from 1.7 million years to 10,000 years ago. It contains a concise description of the important fossils and cultural objects and relics which have been found in the last half century.

Jia Lanpo, a world-famous paleoanthropologist and research fellow at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, has succeeded in making fairly complicated anthropological material of interest to the general reader in his *Early Man in China*. He has done so by posing provocative questions throughout the work. At the very outset he argues that man's place of origin is in southern Asia, thus challenging the thesis that man had first evolved in Africa. In this manner he manages to hold his readers' attention right through to the end where in the wrap-up chapter entitled "Questions That Face Us" he asks, "Where did Peking Man go after Zhoukoudian (the site where Peking Man was discovered)."

Professor Jia's view on the controversy surrounding the discovery of the Peking Man skullcap is also particularly valuable because he joined the excavation team a year after the discovery and was intimate with most of its members.

Foreign Languages Press has co-ordinated the publication of this book with the exhibition on Chinese studies of early man which will be touring Japan this summer. It is their hope that *Early Man in China* will enhance foreigners' understanding of ancient Chinese culture.



● **My Unforgettable Days**

"I could not sleep well for several nights after I returned home, because the three weeks I had spent in Hangzhou were still fresh on my mind." This is the beginning of a letter to *Zhejiang Ribao* written by Zhao Derong, a worker in the Changchun Chemical Equipment Plant, describing a very moving personal experience which also vividly illustrates the superiority of a socialist country like ours.

Last October Zhao travelled to the Ningguo County Insecticide Factory, Anhui Province, to check on the quality of equipment produced by the plant. Unfortunately, his back was injured in a fall from a bus.

At a hotel he met Dong Canrong, who had come to Ningguo County from Shaoxing County, Zhejiang Province. On learning about his condition, Dong wanted to take him immediately to a hospital, but discovered that it was too far away. So he decided instead to send Zhao to Hangzhou where his fiancée, Tao Lin, lived. As he was not able to go with Zhao, Dong sent along a letter to Tao Jinmao, his father-in-law, asking him to help Zhao see a doctor. Then he told the bus driver about Zhao's condition and arranged for him to lie down on a bench during the journey to Hangzhou.

Zhao was warmly received by the Tao family. Tao Lin helped Zhao wash up and gave him a meal. Then when her elder brother came home from work, they took Zhao to a hospital.

While Zhao was hospitalized, the Tao family frequently went to visit him, bringing food

and fruit. Zhao worried that he was a burden to them but Tao Jinmao said: "You have fallen ill while on business far away from home. Since your family cannot come to see you, we hope our visits will ease your mind and help you recover soon."

A young man who shared the same hospital ward quickly made friends with Zhao. The young man's mother and elder sister helped in taking care of him, feeding him with a spoon after Zhao was given a back injection and could not turn over in bed.

Good treatment helped Zhao recover. His plant had sent a comrade to accompany Zhao back to Changchun. Before he was discharged from the hospital, the Tao family went to the hospital with some others to see him off. They brought tangerines and walnuts. Tao Lin also gave him 20 yuan because she was worried that he might not have enough money for the trip home. Zhao Derong left the hospital quite moved by their generosity and warm-heartedness.

● **More Seamen's Clubs**

A dozen new international seamen's clubs are being set up in line with foreign trade developments which bring large numbers of foreign ships to Chinese ports. China receives an estimated 120,000 seamen from 110 countries and regions each year.

The new seamen's club in northeast China's Dalian is the largest in China. It has a cinema, a restaurant, a hostel, a table-tennis room, reading and recreation rooms, a bank and a post office as well as a banquet hall and a large shop.

New clubs in Shantou of Guangdong Province and in Qingdao and Yantai of Shandong Province are nearing completion. Such clubs are also being built in Jiangsu's Lianyungang and Fujian's Xiamen, while those in Zhanjiang and Haikou of Guangdong Province have been enlarged and improved. Construction of new clubs in Shanghai and Guangzhou will start soon.



New seamen's club in Fuzhou, Fujian Province.

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